

“Wielikœ,” in the district of Lebeden, near Kharkow, for which he proposes the name of “*Dosilia Stephanowii* ;” and, lastly, an illustrated copy of a description in Russian of this species &c., printed at Kharkow in 1884.

From the spicular illustrations of *Dosilia Stephanowii* in the latter (t. vii. fig. 1, *a-d*, which are neatly executed) it is evident that this species is closely allied to the mounted specimen of *Heteromeyenia repens*, Potts, which the latter kindly sent me, as the only exceptions are that the teeth of the disks in the birotules are not so claw-like or recurved, and the long spines of the flesh-spicules not inflated at the extremities, as in *H. repens* ; but there are the same sparsely-spined skeletal spicules to be seen in both instances.

Thus another species of freshwater sponge analogous to *Meyenia plumosa* of Bombay and *Heteromeyenia repens* of Pennsylvania, if not to *M. Baileyi* also, has been found in Europe (*i. e.* in Southern Russia). As the skeletal spicule of *M. Baileyi* is not stated by Dr. Bowerbank to be spined, and the illustration is smooth (Proc. Zool. Soc. Nov. 1863, p. 13, pl. xxxviii. fig. 6, *a*), I cannot confidently affirm that in this respect also it accorded with that of *Dosilia Stephanowii*. In Mr. Potts’s mounted specimen of *Heteromeyenia repens* (? *Meyenia Baileyi*) there are smooth as well as sparsely spined skeletal spicules present. Unfortunately there only exist the slides (three) of *M. Baileyi* in the British Museum for comparison ; but this object has just (20th March, 1884) been kindly effected for me by Mr. S. O. Ridley, F.L.S., of the British Museum, who concludes his statement as follows, viz. : —“ The specimens are nearly related, but, at the same time, it is not difficult to separate them under the microscope ;” while I gather from the rest of his letter that the differences are hardly sufficient to constitute even a variety ; hence it may be considered that Mr. Potts’s and my conjectures respecting the identity of *Meyenia* (*Spongilla*, Bk.) *Baileyi* and *Heteromeyenia repens* are correct.

XXXI.—*Descriptions of five new Species of Heterocerous Lepidoptera from Yesso.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE following species were recently selected from a collection sent home by Mr. Henry Pryer :—

Lithosiidæ.

1. *Nola gigas*, sp. nov.

Belongs to the *N.-strigula* group, but is more nearly allied to *N. fumosa*; smoky grey, the primaries paler than the secondaries, but densely irrorated with grey scales, and glossy; the lines much less distinct than in *N. strigula*, the spots on the fringe less defined; the embossed spots on the discoidal area strongly marked; base of costal area blackish. Expanse of wings $3\frac{1}{4}$ millim.

Yesso.

Possibly allied to *N. gigantula* of Staudinger from Asia Minor; but the description of that species states that the lines across the primaries are more distinct than in *N. strigula*, the reverse being the case in the present species.

Acontiidæ.

2. *Chasmina atrata*, sp. nov.

Nearest to *C. nervosa*, of the same size, but the wings dark bronze-brown, with the base of primaries, excepting at costa, and the interno-basal area of secondaries snow-white, slightly opaline; fringe with the basal half grey and the external half white: body snow-white, antennæ dark brown. Wings below nearly as above, but the basal half of primaries irrorated with white in continuation of the white basal area of the upper surface; the basal half of costal border of secondaries white, and the centre of the wing irrorated with white scales: body below white; under surface of antennæ and proboscis castaneous. Expanse of wings 27 millim.

Yesso.

This species can be at once identified by its coloration, all the forms hitherto recorded being snow-white, *C. nervosa* only having the veins brownish.

Hypogrammidæ.

3. *Gerbatha pseudodyops*, sp. nov.

Nearly resembles the New-World *Dyops ocellata* in general coloration; agrees in the position and outline of its markings with *Xylophasia scolopacina*, with which I should have considered it congeneric but for its more slender body and smaller palpi; the general coloration of the primaries is slaty grey,

spotted here and there with rust-red, the external area with cupreous reflections; the ordinary lines black, with white margins, better defined in some specimens than in others; ordinary discoidal spots edged with ash-grey or white and black; costal area irrorated with ash-grey scales; a pale irregularly undulated submarginal stripe, bounded internally near the costa and interrupted in the middle by sagittate black spots; a marginal series of depressed black spots; fringe brown, traversed by a darker stripe: secondaries fuliginous brown, with faint golden reflections; fringe whitish brown, traversed by a blackish line: thorax brown, black-speckled; abdomen greyish brown, sericeous; anal tuft whitish brown, with two black patches above. Primaries below greyish brown, glossed with cupreous, paler towards the external and internal borders; two parallel diffused irregular dusky discal stripes: secondaries whitish, with the apical half densely irrorated with rosy brown; a dark brown discocellular spot, an angulated discal stripe, and an abbreviated dash beyond the latter towards apex: body below whitish; legs brown-speckled; tarsi barred with black. Expanse of wings 36 millim.

♂ ♀. Yesso.

Boarmiidæ.

4. *Tephrosia excellens*, sp. nov.

Nearly allied to *T. crepuscularia*, but about one third larger in every respect, less yellow in tint; the male greyer, with less strongly ciliated antennæ. Expanse of wings, ♂ 51 millim., ♀ 58 millim.

Yesso.

Larentiidæ.

5. *Scotosia corrugata*, sp. nov.

Most like *S. undulata*; whitish brown or sordid white; the primaries crossed by eleven to thirteen undulated parallel grey-brown stripes, two of which are darker, to indicate the central belt; a pale greyish submarginal band; basal half of secondaries crossed by four parallel grey-brown bands, followed by three parallel undulated stripes; a pale greyish submarginal band: markings below very indistinct, only indicated here and there. Expanse of wings, ♂ 32, ♀ 34 millim.

Yesso.

Although I have referred this species to *Scotosia*, this action is but tentative; like nearly all the large genera of moths, *Scotosia* will have to be subdivided, and the form of the wings (especially of the primaries*) in the male of this species will then probably entitle it to rank as a distinct genus.

XXXII. — *Coleoptera collected during the Expedition of H.M.S. 'Challenger.'* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

THE present paper has reference only to the Coleoptera collected at Tristan d'Acunha, Ki Dulan, Aru Islands, and Tahiti.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

Carmichael, in his "Description of Tristan da Cunha" (Tr. Linn. Soc. xii. pp. 497-8), says, "The only insects I observed are three small species of *Curculio*, four *Phalæna*, one *Hippobosca*, two of *Musca*, one of *Tipula*."

Probably the Curculionidæ referred to may be those described below as *Palwechthus* and *Pentarthrum*.

Lancetes varius, Fabr.

Hab. Inaccessible Island.

The eight specimens received are a trifle longer and narrower than the Chilian specimens; they have the anterior margin of the thorax pitchy, and the fuscous spot at the base extends beyond the middle of the thorax. The sterna and posterior coxæ are pale. All the Chilian specimens in the Museum collection have the sterna and coxæ blackish, and the fuscous marks on the thorax, when present at all, are very small. The Fabrician type from Patagonia has the thorax entirely yellow as well as the sterna and posterior coxæ. Babington's types, described as *Colymbetes nigrorematus*, from Port Famine and Port Desire, have scarcely any trace of the spots on the thorax, but have the sterna and coxæ black. Mr. Sharpe, in his monograph of the Dytiscidæ (Sci. Tr. R. Dublin Soc. ii. 1880-2, p. 604), under *Lancetes præmorsus* (the name he adopts for the species) gives Bolivia and Monte Video as additional localities.

Cercyon littorale, Gyll.

Hab. Inaccessible Island.

Two examples agreeing with European specimens.

* The male primaries are formed as in the genus *Chesias*.